

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [002] in the divisional application with the following amended paragraph:

[0002] This invention relates to ~~a power supply~~ an implantable cardiac defibrillator circuit, and more specifically, to a power supply contained therein comprising a capacitively coupled bridge circuit for using a low-voltage circuit section to control a high-voltage circuit section while maintaining isolation between the high- and low-voltage sections.

Please amend Paragraph [0035] to delete Footnote 1 at the end thereof:

[0035] To implement the bridge circuit 14 and the high voltage isolation capacitor 20 on the same integrated circuit, certain characteristics are desirable for the components. Figures 4-8 show cross-sections of preferred embodiments of these bridge circuit 14 components for use with the invention. <sup>+</sup>

Please amend Paragraph [0037] to delete Footnote 1 at the end thereof:

[0037] In addition to blocking reverse voltage, diode D1 26 must be fast enough to switch the AC control signal from node N2. A problem which can arise with normal simple diodes P+/N- for example, is that the injected forward current, holes in the N- material, is available only after the minority carriers have recombined, resulting in a delay. This delay makes such devices relatively slow. Faster switching is achieved if a bipolar connection is used. The minority carrier flow is only through the base 40 and the current is readily available once it reaches the collector (N- substrate). These devices are, therefore, much faster than the simple bipolar diodes. Proper polarity for the diode is obtained when the substrate (P-)<sup>2</sup> is connected to the N-/well (and the P-base). Alternatively, diode device D1 26 may be made using Schottky junction metal-semiconductors.